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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK Condensed Milk.

Colton Dental Association, originators of direct Oxide or Laughing Gas, for the painless extraction tiech, their specialty. Over 140,000 operations. See the ames on our Scroll.

Office, 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved. 40 pears' practical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

President Arthur is using Angostura Bir-gus. They are the best known preventive for all diseases riginating from the digestive organs. THE MOST DESIRABLE LUXURY

In the world is
PRESECT HEALTH.

Tou can only obtain it by living in a wholesome atmosphere
The headache and backache, the tired limbs and loss of energy
will disoppear when once your house is put in a sanitary con
dition.

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41 Union Square, west.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Napoleon addressed delegates from Bonapartist committees yesterday. Three murderers were hanged in Pesth. Beveral persons were killed in a fight be tween peasants and the military in Russia, = Jean Louis Borel, a French general, died. —— An effort is being made to expel Walter Wilson from the St. James Club in Montreal.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. = The Morrison bill for the extension of the bonded whiskey period was reported to the House favorably. ____ A bill was reported to prohibit the importation of foreign contract labor. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was debated in the House, without action.

Domestic .- It is announced that the importation of American pork into Greece is no longer prohibited. = A call has been issued for a national convention of weol-growers. == Senor Pedro Montaldo, professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy, is dead. === An order has been issued reducing the forces at the Navy Yards. - The mill owners in Fall River bought large quantities of yaru in Rhode Island. = Irish agitators in Dakota are urging on the secession movement in Manitoba-= The Indians have rebelled in Manitoba. === The Copiah County investigation was continued. = Archbishop Gibbons has declined a proposed reception in Baltimore, === Great damage was done in South Carolina by the recent cyclone.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Republican conferonce yesterday was attended by about 125 persons; several resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to perfect an organization. Long and five of his companions were buried in Woodlawn yesterday. === Commissioners Gorman and Nichols and F.B. Spinola testified before the Senate Cities Committee regarding the conference at Mr. Kelly's house. = The Public Works investigation was continued. == mittee on Commerce and Navigation heard testimon; regarding the harbor masters. —— Dr. Newman's friends refused to allow the council to be held in the church building. ____ A woman was assaulted in the highway on Long Island, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.42 cents. ___ Stocks generally were dull and lower, but except in special cases were featureless, and so

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or fair weather, with slight change in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42° : lowest, 20°; average, 335s°.

It is expected that the English Government will assent in the Commons to the Duke of Richmond's bill excluding foreign live stock. The measure is practically one for protection, and receives its strength from the demands of agricultural classes. If the farmers are protected, other interests will have to be considered. This threatens danger to the Free Trade cause.

If it should turn out to be true that the Democratic National Committee has influenced its party in the House to postpone action on the Morrison tariff bill, there will be no great surprise. Chairman Barnum is an accomplished dodger; though on that question he is not in advance of his party. If his committee has advised that the Morrison bill be defeated, it ought to have credit for good common sense at least.

Manitoba is giving the Canadian Government a good deal of trouble. The demand of the pettlers for a separation from the Dominion has been a subject of discord for some time; and now the Indians have added to the troubles of the Government by seizing the storehouses. The Irish agitators have been blamed for encouraging the settlers; but that will hardly serve as an excuse for the difficulty with the Indians. The fact is that the Canadian Goverament is trying to spread itself over too result. much territory.

If Governor Cleveland has any information have not been recently performing the duties testimony taken on that subject yesterday by a Senate committee. The evidence goes to prove duties of their office since May 24, 1883, the relations with prominent bankers and business same as before that date. The statement of the Dock Commissioners that the men named by them at \$2,000 a year each have been doing the work is apparently without foundation. It was probably made to excuse the excessive salaries paid to the wharfingers.

The cable system of operating street railways has proved highly beneficial in San Francisco, and it is to be hoped that it may be used advantageously in this city. If all the routes laid out by the Rapid Transit Commission are occupied by cable roads, according to the plans adopted test the system in the most thorough manner. operated on this cable traction plan, have been

transit facilities of the city, unless great care is taken to guard the public interests.

How to live long without growing old 18 the subject of an interesting and curiscientific discussion reproduced on ous the fourth page of this issue from Knowledge. Briefly, the author's theory is that the organic changes resulting in the decrepitude of old age are due to the gradual ossification of the system; and that a mode of diet serving to counteract this tendency will delay the approach of the ordinary infirmities of the aged. Nobody who has reached middle life can fail to be interested in the remedies proposed.

Letters were sent by THE TRIBUNE, about a week ago, to the offices of all the prominent lawyers of this city and Brooklyn, and to many in various parts of the State, asking for brief expressions of opinion upon the advisability and practicability of the codification of the common law, particularly as embodied in the proposed Field Civil Code, now before the Legislature. The views of judges have also been sought. More than 1,000 replies have been received, representing all shades of opinion, and indicating in their spirit and character the deep interest that is felt in the subject. These responses have been carefully tabulated; and to-morrow THE TRIBUNE will publish the results, including a large number of the tersest and most interesting replies.

The final act in the tragedy of the Jeannette expedition is ended. With the last echo of the volley fired over their graves yesterday De Long and his dead companions passed into history. The man who hoped so much, accomplished so little, and died so heroically, sleeps well upon the snow-covered hillside, surrounded by five of those brave seamen who shared his fate. It seems better to think of his lying where "Of his ashes may be made The violets of his native land," than resting amid the horrors of the region where he lost his life. The body of Ah Sam will go back to China, that of Collins will rest beneath the green turf of his loved Ireland. Dr. Ambler will be buried in his native State of Virginia, and Boyd in Philadelphia. Though it is least expected, and which must come those who suffered and died together will thus rest far apart, every grave will tell a tale of daring devotion and self-sacrifice that will never be forgotten.

The legislative investigations appear to have a very bad effect on the health of some of the Democratic politicians. Under-Sheriff Stevens has a severe attack, apparently, whenever the Assembly Committee comes to the city. Colonel E. T. Wood, of the Corporation Counsel's office, is similarly affected. Ex-Register Docharty, who carried away the public records of the Register's office, is in such poor health that he had to make a hurried trip to Cuba; and ex-County Clerk Butler sought the quieting atmosphere of Florida. But a sufficient number remain to furnish some interesting testimony. General Spinola, for instance, testified yesterday in direct contradiction to Mr. John B. Haskins on the subject of the conference at Mr. Kelly's house just previous to Mayor Edson's nomination. It is unfortunate for General Spinola, however, that Mr. Nichols and Mr. Croker and Mr. Kelly have not been able to give any such positive evidence to sustain his wonderful memory. The warden of Ludlow Street Jail has a poor memory. He could not say positively that the city had not been charged for the board of prisoners who were paying \$15 a week to the Sheriff. And probably when inquiry comes to be made as to why the city was required to pay for silver-plated ware, black walnut desks, etc., for the jail, somebody will have a treacherous memory.

The resolutions adopted by the Republicans who met in conference in Mott Memorial Hall vesterday will command general approval by the party. The first one demands that the character, record and political associations of and Vice-President shall be such as to warrant entire confidence in their readiness to defend the principles of administrative reform heretofore indorsed in State and National conventions." The second and third resolutions repeat in substance the first one, adding "that no interference with the free choice of delegates to the National Convention by Congressional districts should anywhere be tolerated." The next resolution is to the effect that representation in the National Convention should be based on the Republican vote in the States and Congressional districts. A similar plan is now followed in this and some other States in apportioning delegates to the State conventions, and it is only fair that the National Convention should adopt the same system. The last resolution called for the appointment of a committee "to 'provide for the interchangeand practical expression of opinion in harmony with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions; and to perfect such organization as may be neces-'sary." An effort in the direction of forming a permanent organization was opposed. It would aprear to be wholly unnecessary in carrying out the avowed purpose of the conference; which is to influence the action of the candidates in harmony with the spirit of yesterday's resolutions.

THE QUESTION ABOUT SILVER PAYMENTS It may be presumed that Assistant Treasurer Acton acted upon official instructions, when he inquired of Clearing House Manager Camp are less easily traced. Tornadoes in the South in regard to the effect of silver payments through the Clearing House. But the alarmists curred frequently, but seldom or never so exwho, for the sake of influence on the stock market, or for other purposes, strive to create the impression that the inquiry is a prelude to settlements in silver by the Treasury, have entirely misunderstood or misrepresented the matter. It is safe to say that the inquiry has a very different meaning and points to a different rations of the earth's surface, we should still be

the leading bankers in this city, meets them in daily intercourse, and has not the least occato sustain his assertion that the Harbor Masters | sion to go to the Clearing House for information on the matter in question, unless that informaof their office, he ought to produce it, after the | tion was desired for official use. The Secretary of the Treasury, too, if he is conscious of any lack of information on the subject, certainly that the Harbor Masters have discharged the knows just when to get it, and has such personal men of this city that he could obtain all desired information without difficulty. But the opinion of individuals, which Secretary Folger might accept with entire confidence as an expression of the judgment of the business community. might not be so accepted by others. If Secretary Folger has caused inquiry to be made, it is therefore presumably becase he wishes an official and authoritative statement of the judgment of the bankers of New-York, through their organi-

Mr. Folger must know without asking what that judgment is in regard to payments in yesterday, the city will have an opportunity to silver. We assume that he is not ignorant; that he knows it to be the almost unanimous opinion Numerous surface and elevated roads, to be of business men and bankers that commercial disaster of the worst and most extraordinary decided upon. No one company ought to be kind would instantly and inevitably follow a permitted to occupy so many streets, and to refusal of the Government to pay gold on dehave such an extensive control over the rapid mand. There is one purpose, and we see only

zation.

one, for which he may wish an official and authoritative statement of this opinion. He may with entire propriety communicate it to Congress, earnestly recommending suspension of silver coinage and of the issue of silver certificates before this session ends. The Secretary has properly and wisely recommended such action in official reports, but these have been forgotten in the pressure of business after a session has begun. His recommendations have been refterated with earnestness by Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, whose zeal for remonetization of silver was conspicuous when he was a member of Congress, and who now urges suspension of coinage, not as a believer in a gold standard, but because he sees that continued coinage of silver by the United States is the greatest obstacle to international efforts for the remonetization of silver.

A bill for suspension of coinage is now about to be considered in Congress. It would be most timely and appropriate if the Secretary of the Treasury should earnestly urge favorable action thereon. In some special communication to Congress, the Secretary could appropriately set forth the opinion of the business men of this city, as officially expressed through the Clearing House, and the reasons given for apprehending great disaster if the Government should ever be compelled to refuse payments in gold. Unless members are altogether reckless, they will not lightly incur the responsibility of producing such a disaster.

The emergency, though it might arrive this very year, does not now seem at all near at hand. The Treasury has in hand \$224,172,086 in gold coin and bullion, against which there are outstanding \$81,508,450 in gold certificates, leaving over \$142,000,000 in gold available for other obligations of the Government. Though \$40,000,000 should be taken from the Treasury by some unforeseen foreign demand-and circumstances do not now indicate that any such demand is probable-the Government would still be able to meet all its obligations in gold. But it is not the less proper for the Secretary to urge immediate provision to avoid a disaster which may come when sooner or later if the coinage of superfluous silver continues.

ILLITERACY AND EDUCATION.

Representative Willis has prepared a table showing the extent of illiteracy in the Union, as an aid to his bill providing for Federal assistance to education. His table shows that in the thirty-eight States there are 1.871,217 illiterate voters. The proportion of these is, of course largest in the South, though many Northern and Western States show illiterate majorities. But while it may be desirable to extend and fortify the existing system of public education, it is not safe to trust too implicitly to the surface indications of such tabular exhibits. Too much stress may easily be put upon the significance of the division into literate and illiterate classes. In the past we have been apt to reason as though reading and writing made all the difference between civilization and barbarism. But experience teaches that illiteracy may coexist with strong intelligence, with sound patriotism, with thrift and temperance, with enterprise and inventive genius; in short, with all the highest and most essential virtues of citizenship. In the same way experience teaches that literacy may co-exist with weak intelligence, absence of patriotism, proneness to lawlessness, social bigotry and prejudice, and most of the defects and vices which tend to check

Illiteracy in the South is of two kinds: that of the negroes and that of the "poor whites"; and that of the "poor whites" is the worst, because it goes with a voluntary degradation. The Southern negro, however, is ambitious. Give him the opportunity and he will elevate himself. The subsistence question does not retard this class. It needs mostly intellectual stimuthe Republican candidates for President lus. The same may be said of the illiterate class in the rural districts of the North and West. It is not the struggle for existence that holds them back, but probably indifference due to want of reflection. The most difficult problem is that of the urban illiterate, and this can only be effectually solved by such measures a recognize the necessity of putting the body at ease before ministering to the mind. To talk of education to people who cannot with all their efforts appease the pangs of hunger, must be a mockery. But if a perception of the breadth of this question leads to an admission that there are things more dangerous than inability to read and write, and things which much more urgently demand reform, the public discussion of the subject will have produced some good re-

PHENOMENAL WEATHER,

There can be no doubt that the weather of the present year, all over this continent at least, has been marked by unusual disturbances, and, to whatever influence due, these disturbances must form the subject of speculation and conjecture In regard to the floods which have devastated the Ohio Valley, there is reason to believe that some of the agencies producing them are or have been under the control of man. The Chicago Convention, and to lead it to select | reckless destruction of the forests must tend to aggravate all flood phenomena, and in the same way must cause the too rapid draining of the watersheds affected, so that in the dry season the water supply will fall short. The destructive storms in the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Coast in the San Gabriel Valley at the end of the winter season have indeed octensively and destructively as this year,

Even if we are disposed to adopt the 'theory of Blasius, that tornadoes are always the accompaniments of southeast storms, and are the results of peculiar conjunctions between two contending air-currents and favorable configuat a loss to explain the number and violence of Mr. Acton is personally well acquainted with these occurrences without postulating some general disturbing influence such as might be found in the climactical manifestation of cyclic solar phenomena. It is further evident that powerful electrical forces were at work in the Southern tornadoes, as shown not only by the striking luminous effects accompanying them but by the severe hail-storms which occurred during their progress. The Pacific Coast floods. caused evidently by those sudden exaggerated rain-storms locally called "cloud bursts," are not less phenomenal than the Southern disasters; and all these things together appear to indicate a condition of excitement and disturbance in the atmospheric currents so marked and exceptional as to justify the suggestion of | four years ago, chose four, of whom one, Bishop

many men of science, and with apparent reason. It may be that we shall never attain such knowledge concerning the formation of whirlwinds, tornadoes and cyclones as will enable us to avoid their destructive effects, but it is certainly not unreasonable to expect that meteorological science may some day be able to give such local warnings in these cases as will prevent the sacrifice of life which has hitherto been their worst accompaniment. It is also possible that a careful examination of the abnormal weather of the present year over large areas may afford data for new and more conclusive theories in regard to the relations between sunspots and telluric phenomena,

THE POWER OF CHARACTER.

Last week the cable brought a glowing picture from the heart of Africa. One unarmed Englishman, who had traversed without a guard a thousand miles of desert beset with foes, drew near a city where a weak Egyptian garrison trembled at vague rumors of the approach of many thousand savage warriors. "The natives went " out by the thousands to meet him, and kissed "his feet, and hailed him Sultan of the Soudan. " And he answered, I come without soldiers, God "aiding, to redress the evils in the Soudan. I "will not fight with any weapon but justice. "There shall be no more Bazouks." "Then "Gordon publicly burned at Khartoum the tax-"books, the whips and the whipping posts."

At his word, Central Atrica is revolutionized. Cairo telegraphs to London: "The influence of Gordon with the Arabs is so great that "Khartoum is now safe without troops." The rescue that all England could not have given in time was brought by one man armed with justice only. Before him, Egyptian greed and oppression, and Moslem fanaticism, alike shrink back. "The Arabs say," a dispatch reads, "that Gordon gives them more than El Mahdi could offer." These are savages. But even with them, one man who speaks truth, and does justice, and preaches Christianity in his acts, proves more powerful than all armies.

This century has not presented a grander sight. The lofty courage of the man, and his sublime reliance upon simple justice and his own proved character to sway the acts of multitudes-how they contrast with the bombardment of Alexandria! When has there been a finer exhibition of moral power? Four years had elapsed since he had been in Central Africa. When he started, England trembled for his life; "the natives would probably have forgotten him." No. Justice is so rare a thing that Africa does not forget it. This man had once ruled in the Soudan with such wisdom and such goodness that his word has power. "There shall be no more Bazouks." The day of the hirelings and plunderers, who rob once for the Khedive and twice for themselves, is over. Only one man had the power to make England comprehend that this was the thing necessary in the Soudan. Happily for her own honor, England had sent that man to make justice supreme, and, though the right thing was

tardily done, it was done at last. Had Gordon and Justice gone earlier to the Nile, brave men need not have died. It must remain a reproach to the British Government that it did not take, months ago, the one step that was necessary to restore peace in the Soudan, Greed and cruelty, plunder and erime, have been tolerated too long under the shelter of the British flag. For it has been true ever since Arabi first revolted that England has been responsible for what happened in Egypt and in the Soudan. The responsibility is now acknowledged; and Christian nations may well rejoice that England at last honors the Christian faith by sending truth and justice to the Moslem world.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE On the first of the coming May the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at Philadelphia. Representing as it does a membership of almost eighteen hundred thousand clergymen and laymen, this chief unodical body of the great Methodist denomination would attract to itself attention at all times. But the coming conference will be especially interesting from the fact that several new bishops are to be elected, in addition to the appointment of the regular quadrennial officers. The meeting of this body is always a source of considerable anxiety to Methodists; for besides controlling the offices of trust and honor in the Church, it controls absolutely all legislative power, there being only six points as to which its voice alone is not supreme and final. And, although the conservatism of the Conference is proverbial, there is always the possibility that important or even revolutionary measures may

be adopted. At present no burning queston is before the Church. Last fall there was a very general discussion concerning the proposal, which is not at all new, to modify the itinerant plan so as to give the bishops power to reappoint ministers to the same charge annually as often as the best interests of all concerned demanded. The general debate, and the census of ministerial opinion which was taken in different localities, did not reveal any general dissatisfaction with the present limitation, although a minority were in favor of adding a year or two to the present term, and a still smaller minority desired the limitation removed altogether. This may be the coming question, but the Philadelphia General likely to be any anxiety on the part of the holders Conference will probably not be called upon to deal with it decisively.

It is not unlikely that a sharp debate will take place on what is called the "caste policy" in the South, where in several States the conferences of the Church are divided on the color line. It is asserted, especially in New-England, that the providing of separate schools and seminaries for white and black pupils, and the existence of separate conferences and churches, show that the Northern Church is receding from the ground it occupied prior to 1876, and is becoming in reality as much a caste church as is the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The occasion for the discussion of this subject may be given by a proposal to change the name and constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, so that it may serve the educational needs of both races equally. The last General Conference gave it authority to assist white institutions where it could do so without injuring the interests of the colored schools. The General Conference may be asked to reunite the divided conferences on economical as well as on anticaste grounds, but the sentiment must be very strong to turn the present current. It is quite certain that there will be an elec-

tion of bishops. The last General Conference,

the New-York East and the New-England conferences may change the present outlook somewhat, or rather show more clearly who the third and fourth men, if four should be elected, are likely to be. The two men whose election seems to be generally expected are Dr. John H. Vincent, the Sunday School Secretary, and President Ninde, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Dr. Vincent is widely known as having done more to perfect the present Sunday School system than any other man, but he is more widely known as the originator and manager of the Chautauqua Assembly, and of the manifold interests which centre in that enterprise. He has an unusual degree of executive ability; though a zealous Methodist he delights in fraternizing with other denominations, by whom he is held in high esteem; and his success in the pulpit and on the platform is such that he rarely preaches or lectures without a large and interested audience. President Ninde is a chaste and pleasing speaker, a man of dignity of character and a successful educator. Both Dr. Ninde and Dr. Vincent are in the prime of a vigorous manhood."

Among others who are mentioned are President Buttz and Professor Upham, of Drew Theological Seminary, Dr. J. M. Buckley of The Christian Advocate, Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the American Bible Society, and Dr. W. F. Mallalieu, of Boston. If Dr. Vincent is made bishop, it is highly probable that Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, of Plainfield, N. J., will succeed him as secretary of the Sunday School Union. The editors and book agents and missionary secretaries will probably be re-elected.

Poor Salmi Morse has a melancholy end of a very eccentric career. He possessed the Hebraic gift of financial aptitude to a certain extent, but he lacked the balance to make it available. He made a good deal of money on two or three occasions, but he then became the slave of a "fixed idea," and many who knew him believed him to have been more than a little mad toward the last. His "Passion Play was probably conceived in a reverential spirit but it was none the less a mistake, and when it failed he lost heart, accused the world of injustice, and so descended to suicide.

"A new basis of negotiation" is to be adopted with the Hovas by France. Probably it has been realized at last that the subjugation of a people by shelling the ground and the woods is too slow a process, while the difficulty of catching the Hovas themselves is insuperable. A "new basis" is therefore decidedly seasonable.

According to the general press dispatches a revolt

has broken out at Massowah, which is spreading. This sounds somewhat more formidable than it really is. Massowah is a small coral island. which is fully occupied by the buildings of the Khedive's officials and garrison, and by the miserable huts of about 1,500 fellaheen. low tide there is communication with the mainland, which ceases when the flood tide begins to come in. The mainland is a wild country, chiefly possessed by lions, panthers, leapards and other wild animals, but becoming more fertile and more cultivated as one goes southward toward the high lands of Abyssinia. There is a miltary route from Massowah to Kassala, along which there are water stations. What may be the condition of the territory between Massowah and Kassala cannot be known, because the telegraphic communications of Kassala with Berber in the northwest and Massowak in the southeast were broken some time ago, before the defeat of Baker Pasha by Osman Digna. The position of the troops at Kassala has long been desperate, and the information that the Governor favors El Mahdi is no doubt the prelude to a surrender. There can be little hesitation in accepting the fact that the various garrisons that have held out for the Khedive will now surrender to the insurgents. Warned by the fate of the troops at Sinkat, they will no longer endure privations and death for a Christian power that is unable to protect them, but will make the best terms they can for themselves. But Massowah is an exception. It is held by Mason Bey, a brave American officer, and its position is such that it is fairly impregnable against attacks from the mainland. As the soldiers are more numerous than the citizens there is no danger of any uprising except a military one; and one of that nature is very improbable.

The Utica Observer is in search of a plan to disinguish the two Chicago National Conventions. Nothing easier. Let it be understood that when "the Chicago Convention" is mentioned reference s had to the convention that is to nominate the ticket that, as usual, is to win in November. If this plan is generally adopted it will of course be convenient to call the other convention simply the Democratic affair.

The murder of three colored persons in order to

ell their bodies to a medical college recalls the crimes of Burke and Hure, Edinburgh resurrectionists, and points the moral that the practice of many medical colleges, of paying high prices for "cadavers," is jable to become an incentive to murder, the more especially when it is understood that no awkward questions are likely to be asked concerning the cause of death. In the case just discovered the skulls of the three victims were all fractured, showing that no attempt had been made to conceal the violence used. Yet the college authorities received the bodies unhesitatingly, and put them away in the pickle-vats promptly. No doubt "subjects" are desirable for anatomical and physiological instruction, but if they cannot be procured without murder colleges must do without them.

Another call for bonds has been issued, but it is not of immediate effect upon the Treasury surplus or the money market. So long as money is offered n abundance at 2 per cent or less, there is no of S per cents to get cash for their bonds. The Secretary can get rid of some of his surplus when the call matures, because the interest will then cease, but at present the accumulation of money in the Treasury is no trouble to anybody except the Secretary himself.

A writer in The London Spectator appears in som doubt as to whether tropical hurricanes are really more destructive and heavier in their impact than the severest gales which occur in Great Britain He says that tropical hurricanes do not throw down brick houses. This may be so in the East Indies but in the West Indies such buildings have been destroyed by hurricanes, and in the tornadoes of the Western States both brick and stone prove incapable of resisting the ferce of the wind. We should be inclined to say that there is really no room for doubt as to the superior energy of hurricanes and cyclones to the severest ordinary gale that ever blow. A typhoon, for instance, manifests its power by its peculiar influence upon the sea. A very hard gale, let us say the hardest that ever blows on the British coast, raises the sea, and the longer it blows the higher the waves will be. But the typhoon does not permit the sea to rise at all. Every lifted wave-creat is instantly swept away in a fine spray, and when the wind is blowing at the rate of 103 miles an hour the surface of the ocean is, but for the clouds of spray, as smooth and flat as in a dead calm. Nor is it until the weight of the typhoon has passed that the sea begins to rise.

the Philadelphia, the Newark, the New-York, Perhaps the eighteenth century "slummers" were not prudent enough to conceal their own prosperity. Nowadays the ladies who visit the slums west mackintoshes with hoods, to cover their handsome dresses and hide their diamonds.

PERSONAL.

Cambridge University is about to erect a monument to the memory of the poet Gray. The Rev. Edward Selkirk has retired from the

rectorship of Trinity P. E. Church, Albany, after holding it successfully for forty years. It was his first, last and only charge, and he will spend the re-mainder of his life as rector emeritus of the parish. Mrs. John Jacob Astor passed a comfortably night

and felt a little improved yesterday, though she is still in a critical condition. Dr. Barker or his assistant is in constant attendance, and Dr. Markos is called in daily for consultation. Wilkie Collins recently strayed into a London

theatre where "The New Magdalen" was being played, the ushers whispered the fact among the audience, and there was an unanimous call for "the author," which only ceased when the famous novelist reluctantly appeared on the stage, blush-and bowing. The Nawab Mir Laik Ali, eldest son of the late

Sir Salar Jung, who has just been appointed by the Nizam to be his Dewan, or Prime Minister, is probably the youngest occupant of such an office in the world, being only twenty years of age. He is a youth of gigantic physical frame, pleasing manners and high intellectual culture.

James A. Burden has been confined to his bed for about ten days suffering from a stroke of apoplexy which he received while at the Union Club. Part of the time he has been unconscious, though he has rallied so as to be able to give directious regarding his business at Troy. Dr. Markoe attends him. His condition was unchanged yesterday.

There is an indication of Sir Stafford Northcote's decline and Lord Randolph Churchill's rise as Conservative leader in the British House of Commons in a recent Punch cartoon entitled "All in to begin." The central figures are Mr. Gladstone and Lord Churchill engaged in personal contest, and nowhere in the surrounding throng is Sir Stafford to be seen. be seen.

> TALES ABOUT TOWN. A NEW WEEKLY WANTED.

Joseph W. Harper, jr., publisher.—The reading public absorbs its present supply of periodicals and calls for more. There is at this moment a demand for a broadgauged, liberal and high-toned organ of opinion, not

erude or partisan, but above parties and concerning itself with the science of government and the economic future of the American people. Let it correspond, if you please with the great English weeklies or fortnightlies that have for their clientels those who make politics a business. That class is increasing in this country. Its representative men are rapidly obtaining recognition abroad. They are being recruited from our young men, students and professors in our colleges and universules. accountry begin the serious study of its politics it means reform, wiser laws and home government. The editor of suck an organ will not be a demogrape or the mouthplece of a chique or section, but a student of history and affeirs, keen, selectic and catholic.

A COOL WINTER IN THE SOUTHWEST. General Euncock.—The weather is usually very mild and pleasant in lower California, Arizona and Toxas. which I visited during my recent trip. But this has boon an exceptionally cool winter down there. We found that neavy clothing which we were on leaving New-Yerk none oo heavy for their climate.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM. Colonel Emmons Clark, secretary Board of Health .have not seen what Professor Adler says about tenement house referm. But in the last three years the improvement in tenement i wellings has been very great. It has been owing to the passage of a law about three years ago which requires the submission to the Board of Health of a plan of every proposed tenement house. Of course the Board passes on the matters of air, ventilation, cleanitess, etc., leaving the Bureau of Buildings to consider other questions, of strength, safety, etc. The older class

f tenements are being gradually weeded out, new buildings taking their places. The old tenements were origlually residences and were changed first into flats and then divided into tenement-houses of the most miserable character. Teacments have improved immensely in the last ten years, but the improvement has been called y in the last three years, as I have said. I do not think it practicable to remove the tenement-house population from New-York. The tenants won't go. They are compelled to be near the places in which they are employed. They cannot afford either the expanse or the time to go into the country. The true reform is to improve their city dwellings. That improvement must be compulsory. Landlords will not dolt voluntarily. The majority of tenants annot and s one will not invist on any improvement. You can take a roan to the bath-house, but you cannot make him wash himself. There are many victous persons in tenement-houses who will not keep clean, and these ters to maintain cleanliness. The powers which will compel reform as far as it is possible to compel it will be the Realth Board and Bureau of Buildings—the one looking after the health and the other the safety of the occupants

EXTENSION OF THE STEAM BEATING SYSTEM. W. C. Andrews, president New-York Steam Heating Company.-We now have steam laid through over five miles of streets. Welare on Broad, Wall and Broadway principally. The system is gradually and surely extending. Eventually every large building in the city will be heated on this plan. It is only a question of time when the Government will find it economical to heat their buildings rom our system.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN PETROLEUM. Henry H. Truman, stock-broker.-What is the cause of the recent deciles in the price of petroleum, do you ask ! I am told on good authority that it is due principally to the unprecedented yield of oil wells in heasta. The amount of oil which has occur thrown upon the sparket is Wide-awake capitalists in Russia have been putting up refinertes in the oil districts, and doing all ta their power to develop a large continental trade.

THE SPEAKER ON THE ROOSEVELT BILL. Speaker Sheard .- The only important news from Atlant s the passage of the New-York bill to the frouse. 2 no advices are that it will pass the Senate. What will the vote be! That I cannot say. I have full falth that it will have a majority. It may possibly be a large one, but is will certainly be enough. It ought to pass. I shall do all I can to secure its passage.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

FANNY KEMBLE'S VERSES-AND SOME OTHER FANNY KEMBLE'S VERSES—AND SOME OTHER MODERN PORTRY.—The volume is free of those manner issues and impertinences of some relies ruisstrels who have their sit at their flagers' ends, but who do not use the for the healthy and human purpose evident in Mrs. Kemble's least impromptu. Among our questionable thickners in verse who stand on the-local strain their terous to sing of poisons, she searms the presse of this beauty which is inseparable from houset womanly intention. Insight as may be the decent dress and calm faces of our grandmonters, they are pleasanter to lock at than the microid grandmonters, they are pleasanter to lock as than the microid grandmonters which are greated as postry by our dilettantis.—[Ine London Spectator.

TO THE AUTHOR OF "THE MILLIONAIDE."-To the Author of "The Millionales."

The author, we feel sure, might write a good story if he would keep to a far lower level. We call to mich the advice that many years ago was given to a yourhul person just entering the University, "Keep, my ind," and a prudent out friend, "to the family hallow," in like manner, let the author keep to the people with whom he and writers tike him pass their time. What has he had to do with Prime Millionalrea? Whenever has he come across these famous solutions, or the specific thrift who owes two thousand pointies for his closhes? Let him tell us of for the Tom and Harry, and make his hero and beroine comfortable on a thousand a year at most, and he may yet write a very preity story.—[The Saturday Review.

OF COWLEY; AND OF A GREAT TRUTH.-He, OF COWLEY; AND OF A GREAT TRUTH.—He, too, was, in a certain sense, a real and powerful poet; but he had his portion in this life, and nobody reads aim now. He wrote better versee as a boy than almost any other infant prodigy that ever fived. The works of his early manhood were full of strength and of a kind of sonorous music; and in his maturity the philosophical sonorous music; and in his maturity the philosophical power of his mind and the ingenuity with which he expressed himself in verse won for him the delighted admiration of all his contemporaties who had any regard for literature at all. There is no more remarkable instance in the history of letters of the truth that poetry, if it is to live, must shine not with the "dry light" of the intellect, but the warm glow of human cunotion.—[The London Times.

The meteorological observations of which such vast quantities are being taken have certainly not yet justified the pains and expense of tainly not yet justified the pains and expense of their collection. Perhaps one reason of this is that suggested by Blasius—namely, that to obtain any knowledge concerning storms which will be of scientific value, it is necessary to observe individual storms from beginning to end, and it is of little use to take periodical instrumental observations without regard to the special habits, so to speak, of particular storms. The collection of masses of meteorological observations has, in fact, been deprecated by THE ARTIST IN LITERATURE .-- It may be